

THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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VOL. XXXIX.] WASHINGTON, AUG., 1863.

[No. 8.

[From the London Times, June 23.]

Captains Speke and Grant in London—Welcome by the Royal Geographical Society.

An extra meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held last night, at Burlington House, to welcome back to England Capts. Speke and Grant, and to hear from them a short account of their discovery of the source of the Nile. Long before eight o'clock the large room was crammed in every part with a fashionable audience, all eager to see and hear the heroes of the Nile. As it was, large numbers were disappointed, the hall not being large enough to hold the whole of the crowd of would-be-welcomers of these brave men.

In opening the meeting, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the President, said that, although it was before the hour fixed, he was sure the impatient audience would not be loth to make the acquaintance of Captains Speke and Grant at once. He would, therefore, take the chair, and commence the meeting immediately by introducing to them the travelers who had achieved so grand a success. (Loud cheers.) As Englishmen they had every reason to be proud that this great discovery had been made by this nation, and the Fellows of the Society were to be specially congratulated upon the successful termination of an expedition that had been carried out with the means supplied by them.

Sir Roderick went on to give an account of the state of our knowledge with respect to the source of the Nile up to the time of Capts. Speke and Grant's discovery, that Lake Victoria Nyanza was the chief feeder of this mighty river. In a brief account of the matter that he had sent to the London Times, on the 29th of May, he had stated

that no maps older than three hundred years gave any trace of this great lake; but he had since learned that it was not only clearly marked in an Arabian map of Africa, over one thousand years old, but that Ptolomy was the first geographer who gave an account of these sub-equatorial lakes. Many travelers, in all ages, had tried to ascend the Nile, but none of them reached beyond the third parallel of northern latitude, or within four or five hundred miles of Lake Nyanza. It would please them all to know that their chief patron (the Queen) took the greatest possible interest in this marvellous achievement of human enterprise. Her Majesty had specially congratulated him most graciously on the subject during her visit to the International Exhibition building, a few days since.

The Prince of Wales, their vice-patron, evinced no less interest in the discovery than her Majesty, and it was only through a most pressing engagement that his Royal Highness was not present that evening.

The King of Italy had sent through the Marquis d'Azeglio two gold medals specially struck in honor of the occasion for presentation to Captains Speke and Grant, accompanied by a most flattering letter, which he would read to them. The French Geographical Society having given Capt. Speke their gold medal for his discoveries in the Lake Nyanza district in 1858, Capt. Speke had shown his sense of the honor done to him by naming the principal channel leading from the Lake after the Emperor Napoleon. He would take up their time no longer, but at once introduce to them Capt. Speke, who would, on behalf of himself and his companion, Capt. Grant, read to them a paper on the "Nile and its Tributaries."

On coming forward, Capt. Speke met with a most flattering reception, the whole meeting rising and cheering loudly. When silence was at last restored, Capt. Speke said that before reading his paper, he begged to introduce to them a little boy belonging to one of the most intelligent of the equatorial tribes. It was through the friendliness and fidelity of a man of this tribe that he was able to complete his great work, and he thought it only just that the Government should educate some of the most intellectual of this race, and send them back to their native country as consuls, to assist in spreading our commerce and civilization throughout Eastern Africa. The little fellow, a fine boy of about fourteen, is an excellent specimen of the intellectual black type, his nose being as straight and his forehead as high as those of a European, although his woolly head and dark skin were thoroughly characteristic of his African blood. He seemed in no way disconcerted at his reception, and was as cool and collected as if he had attended the meetings of the Society all his life.

Capt. Grant had a similar companion with him.

Capt. Speke commenced his paper, "The Nile and its Tributaries Compared," by describing the Lake Nyanza the principal head of the Nile. This lake is situated in latitude three degrees south,

and from that point to its debouchure, in the Mediterranean, in latitude thirty-one degrees north, the Nile traverses a distance of over 3,000 geographical miles, or nearly one-tenth of the circumference of the earth. When he discovered the Nyanza lake in 1858, he found it to be a large sheet of sweet water, lying about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, and he at once felt certain that it could only be the source of some vast river, such as the Nile. The natives had traditions, too, of its great extent, and certain Arab merchants of Zanzibar, who penetrated those regions in search of ivory, assured him that Nyanza was the source of some great river. Other traditions heard from the natives, confirmed him in this opinion; and he believes he would have settled the question of the source of the Nile in 1859, by traveling to Uganda with an Indian merchant, had not the chief of the expedition fallen ill.

On his return to England he found Sir Roderick I. Murchison deeply imbued with the necessity of at once completing the work he had left undone. He himself could not rest satisfied until the world had accepted his views, now happily confirmed by actual inspection and observation. On returning with his brave companion, Capt. Grant, to Unyanyembe, five degrees south of the lake, in 1861, he hit upon a new route, which he supposed, from the accounts of the ivory merchants, would lead to a creek in the western flank of the lake; but owing to the confusion existing in the language of the country with regard to the terms river and lake, it turned out to be a new lake, the Luero-lo-Urigi, which once contained large quantities of water, but is now fast drying up. It is to the west and north of Karagwe that the great lake receives its largest supply of terrestrial water, through the medium of the Kitangule river, which drains off the Luero-lo-Urigi and many minor lakes. These lakes are all mere puddles compared to the Nyanza; but the Kitangule is a noble river, sunk low in the earth like a huge canal, and measuring eighty yards across. The question now arises, What forms these lakes without number?

The Mountains of the Moon, from whence they derive their water, are in the middle of the rainy zone, where he observed in 1862, that no less than 233 days out of the year were more or less wet days. The first place from which he obtained a view of Lake Nyanza during the second expedition was from the town of Mashonde, in the Uddu portion of the country of Uganda, on the western side of the lake. Pursuing his way northward along the shore to the valley of Katonga, which is situated on the Equator, the land above the lake becomes very beautiful, being composed of low sandstone hills, deeply scored and seamed by the heavy rains, covered with gigantic grass of unsurpassed verdure, and by dells of trees as tall and straight as the blue gums of Australia. Traveling, however, is most irksome in this part of the country, for owing to the gradual subsistence of all the streams, the moorlands surrounding them are mere net works of rushes, covering unfathomable soft bogs. Cross

ing the Equator, he reached the Mworango, a stream of moderate size, and said to flow out of the lake. It runs north, and joins the Nile in the kingdom of Unyoro, when its name is changed to Kafu. Further on the Luajerri follows its example, and still further on, at the centre of the northern coast of the lake, issues the parent stream of the Nile, falling over rocks of an igneous character, and forming falls twelve feet high, which he had christened by the name of the "Ripon Falls," in honor of the President of the Geographical Society at the time of the starting of the expedition. The escape of the Nyanza's waters, twenty miles north of the Equator, was the only outlet examined, owing to the barbarous restrictions placed on travelers by the king of the country. They, however, saw the junction of the Nile with the Kafu and Assua rivers, and crossed the Luajerri half way between its escape from the lake and its junction with the parent stream. Proceeding down the Nile from the Ripon Falls, they first passed through a row of sandstone hills, after which the river rushes down due north, with the beauty of a mountain torrent, running off at last into long flats, more like a lake than a river. In Unyoro it is increased by the contributions of the Kafu and Luajerri, and continues navigable as far as the Karuma Falls, where it rushes on with boisterous liveliness. They could not continue their passage beyond this point, owing to a war that was raging in the country. They next met the old river, in the Madi country, where it still bears the unmistakable character of the Nile—long flats and long rapids. Here it is that another great feeder from the Nyanza Lake, the Assua river, joins it on the eastern side. On the other side a long flat extends far into the country, as far, Capt. Speke believes, as the little Luta Nzigi lake. With the rest of the Nile we ought to be well acquainted; but little is really known about it, owing to the fact of no one having yet taken the trouble to place nilometers at proper spots. Proceeding onwards, the next great affluent is the Bahr-el-Ghazal, which joins the Nile with hardly any visible stream, having more the appearance of a lake than of a river. The second is the Geraffee river, which may be said to be only one-third of the Nile in size at its point of junction. Its source has yet to be discovered. Its character suggests the possibility of its coming from Lake Nyanza. The third affluent is the Southern Sobat river, also full and navigable. The Northern Sobat they passed without knowing it.

Capt. Speke then went on to describe some other tributaries of the Nile, concluding by giving an account of his meeting with Mr. Baker at Khartoum, who had nobly come up the Nile to meet him, with no less than three ladies. Mr. Baker and his party intended following out the stream supposed to lead to the little Luta Nzigi Lake to its source. They would be pleased to hear that Mr. Petherick was in perfect health and excellent spirits, and trading energetically when last he heard of him.

Sir Roderick I. Murchison then called on Capt. Grant to say a few

words. He met with a similar round of cheering to that given to his companion. He said that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to bear witness before the eyes of the world to the energy of his old friend, Capt. Speke, during the whole expedition. Not one man in ten thousand who attempted such a journey would have come home victorious, and he felt proud at having had the honor and the privilege of serving under such a chief. They had collected specimens of natural history, and had made many sketches. They were neither of them artists, so the sketches must not be judged too critically. He would, however, vouch for their accuracy.

At the suggestion of the President:

Capt. Speke again addressed the meeting, giving a long and interesting account of the people of the countries through which he passed, and detailing the reception he met with from various kings and chiefs. The people of this part of the country are most intellectual, but have a great distrust of the white man, owing to the enormities committed by the slave traders. The difficulties of traveling through these countries are almost insuperable from numberless causes. The native kings are continually at war with each other, which causes wholesale desertion among the men forming the expeditions. The natives, however, with whom he had amicable relations, were most friendly and honest, not only helping him themselves with presents, but sending men with him into other friendly nations as safeguards. He considers that the race is the same as the Abyssinians, with a strong admixture of the Hindoo. They are mostly tall, well made men, with straight noses and curly hair. They have no religion, and do not believe in a soul. The people of Karagwe he praises most highly. The king and princes are in every respect worthy of the epithet "gentlemen."

After the conclusion of his address, Sir Roderick I. Murchison presented Capt. Speke with the gold medal sent to him by the King of Italy. The medal for Capt. Grant was on its way, and had not yet arrived.

Sir Roderick then called on the meeting to give three cheers for the heroes of the evening, which was responded to by at least a dozen ringing rounds.

The meeting did not break up until nearly twelve o'clock, every one being anxious to shake hands with the travelers and their black companions.

[From the London Times, June 24.]

#### Captain Speke on the Source of the Nile.

The members of the Royal Institution held a special meeting last night, to hear a lecture delivered by Capt. Speke on the discovery of the source of the Nile. The lecturer was honored by the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was attended by General Knollys, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, and a numerous suit.

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The Prince was accompanied by the Comte de Paris, and several other members of the late royal family of France.

Before commencing his lecture, Capt. Speke introduced to the audience the two little black boys, who were so lionized at the Geographical Society the night before. It was mainly through the unwearying energy of the fathers of these boys that Capt. Speke was enabled to traverse the country between Zanzibar and Gondokoro. He mentioned that the little fellows were brought to this country to receive an English education, by Capt. Rigby, the British Consul at Zanzibar, through whose instrumentality so much had been done to abolish the slave trade in those regions. He also desired publicly to thank Sir Roderick I. Murchison and the Fellows of the Geographical Society for the assistance they had afforded him in proving the correctness of the conclusion at which he had arrived in 1858, that Lake Victoria Nyanza was the source of some great river, and that that river was the Nile.

Time would not permit him to describe the whole of the incidents of this journey from Zanzibar to Egypt, which occupied two years and a half, and extended over a distance of more than 3,000 miles. He chose rather to give some account of the Wahuma, and some of the other tribes inhabiting the shores of Lake Nyapza. Judging from the physical characteristics of these tribes, he considered them to be descended from the ancient Abyssinians. This idea was in a great measure confirmed by the traditions of the people, who, when questioned about their origin, always replied that they came from the north. The Abyssinians sprang from the union between the children of Shem and Ham, the negro blood being modified and toned down by the Semitic admixture. Captain Speke then went on to describe how the aboriginal inhabitants of Abyssinia, who were essentially an agricultural people, had been conquered and enslaved by nomad races, who lived on the produce of their flocks and herds. These ancient Abyssinians came down by degrees from the north, carrying all before them, and founding the great kingdom of Kittara, which was now split up into several minor kingdoms through continual internal wars. A singular tradition of the double origin of these people was repeated to him by one of the chiefs, who gravely told him that at one time the inhabitants of Kittara were half black and half white, one side of their heads having curly hair, the other straight. The largest portion of Kittary consists of the kingdom Unyoro. Capt. Speke gave a long and interesting account of the history of this people, tracing their kings down to the present monarch. On the most fertile part of the shores of Lake Nyanza is the kingdom of Uganda, which is the most interesting of all the nations of equatorial Africa, being better cultivated and better governed than any other. The customs of Uganda are many of them most irregular. The princes having large harems of women, their progeny is, of course, most numerous. When a king dies all his sons are burned except his successor and two others, who are kept in

case of accident until the coronation, after which one is pensioned off, and the other banished to Unyoro. Untidiness in dress is a capital crime, except the offender possesses sufficient riches to pay an enormous fine. Ingratitude, or even neglecting to thank a person for a benefit conferred, is punishable. The court customs are also curious. No one is allowed to stand before the king, and to touch him or look at one of his women is death. They believe implicitly in magic and the evil eye, and the kings are always attended by a certain number of women, crowned with dead lizards, and bearing bowls of plaintain wine in their hands.

The King of Karagwe is the most civilized of all these native chiefs; before entering Uganda, Capt. Speke spent many days with him. In manners, civility, and enlightenment, he might be compared with many Europeans. He owes much of this to the influence of an Indian merchant, named Moussa Mzouri, who helped him by his advice to conquer his brother, with whom he was at war. Capt. Speke was much entertained with many of his questions as to what became of the old suns, and why the moon made faces at the earth. He also wanted to know whether England, of which he had heard from the ivory traders, could blow up the whole of Africa with gun powder. The moment the king heard that he was desirous of going north, he sent messengers to the King of Uganda to prepare the way for him. The king was most anxious to afford him every possible information about the country.

While at the palace, the king took him yachting, on Murchison creek, for several days, and he frequently went shooting with the princess of the court, who, when he had shot anything, would rush up to and shake him heartily by the hand—a custom little known in that part of Africa. Before leaving, they heard from the King Kamrasi that a body of white men had been seen to the north, who had killed numbers of the natives with a wonderful gun.

This made Capt. Speke most anxious to push on, as he supposed the party of white men to be that of Mr. Petherick, who had appointed to meet him. He then started for Uganda, with a numerous retinue. Before leaving King Rumanika's at Karagwe, he had noticed on several occasions three or four lofty mountain peaks, more than 10,000 feet high. The King of Uganda sent an armed body of men to meet him, who conducted him through the kingdom. Everywhere they went the people left their huts, leaving their provisions behind them. The fertility of this part is very great, and the scenery on the shores of the lake most beautiful.

On arriving at the King of Uganda's capital, Capt. Speke found it necessary to wrap up all his presents in chintz, before sending them to the King, as nothing bare or naked could be looked at by his Majesty. He found the palace to consist of hundreds of conical tents, spread over the spur of a hill. Thousands of courtiers and attendants were to be seen engaged in every conceivable occupation, from playing on musical instruments to feeding the royal chickens.

On sending word to the King that he wished for an interview, that monarch sent back a sharp message that he was to sit on the ground and wait until he was at liberty. Capt. Speke, however, sent back word that he was a prince, and not accustomed either to sit on the ground or to wait. A courtier followed him, prophesying all kinds of evil from his presumption. Capt. Speke, however, terrified the whole court, king and all, into submission by merely opening his umbrella, which they took to be a deadly weapon, killing by majic. A chair was consequently allowed to Capt. Speke, who was received by the king, surrounded by his court, and having by his side the women crowned with dead lizards to ward off the effects of the evil eye.

The king stared at him for about an hour, at the end of which time, his Majesty said, "Have you seen me," and retired to another tent, where the same process of staring was followed by a similar inquiry. He went into a third tent, and Capt. Speke followed. This time, however, the monarch designed to examine Capt. Speke's Whitworth rifle. Capt. Speke told him that it was the custom of the inhabitants of the country of which he was a prince, to make presents of everything that they possessed to any king into whose country they entered. He accordingly left him several rifles and watches, and a quantity of gunpowder. He endeavored to engage his Majesty in conversation about Petherick's party, and the possibility of opening trade through the north. It was a long time, however, before he gained his confidence. On leaving, the King presented him with numerous very valuable presents. He must now skip all the remainder of his journey, and come to Gondokoro, where he was to meet Mr. Baker. He found this gentleman waiting for him there, almost hoping that he had got into difficulties; that he (Mr. Baker) might help him out. On hearing from Capt. Speke that he had not been able to explore the Lake Luta Nzigi, Mr. Baker immediately set off on an expedition in that direction, and Capt. Speke has no doubt that by the next year we shall know all about this supposed tributary of the Nile. Capt. Speke then concluded by fully describing two beautifully executed drawings of Lake Windermere and the Ripon Falls, the scenery of which is most picturesque.

The Prince remained for some time after the end of the lecture, examining the numerous specimens of arms, photographs and drawings on the table.

[From Report of Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.]

### Missions in Western Africa.

#### LIBERIA MISSION.

MONROVIA.—Rev. Amos Herring; Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher of the English school; Mr. M. M. Witherspoon, principal of Alexandria High School.

KENTUCKY.—Rev. H. W. Erskine; Mr. J. Deputie, teacher.

HARRISBURG.—Rev. James R. Amos; Simon Harrison, licentiate preacher; Mr. F. A. Melville, teacher of the native school.

MOUNT COFFEE.—Rev. Armistead Miller.

SINOU.—Rev. James M. Priest; Mrs. Mary Parsons, teacher.

SETTRA KRU.—Mr. Washington McDonough, teacher.

NIFFAU.—Rev. Thomas H. Amos.

The Rev. Edwin T. Williams is still in this country, in the south; his connection with the Board continues but nominal, as was mentioned in the last report.

#### MONROVIA.

The church in Monrovia reports no additions in the last year, the number of church members being fifty-four. But when last heard from the church was enjoying a precious revival of religion. Much interest on the subject was shown by the full attendance on religious meetings, and many inquiring what they must do to be saved. Among these were thirty-four young men, some of whom expressed a hope of their interest in the Saviour. The Rev. Messrs. Erskine and Miller had been for some time assisting the pastor of the church in preaching and conducting social meetings for prayer and exhortation. Other Christian churches had shared in the same work of God's Spirit, and special attention to religion was apparent generally in the town of Monrovia and parts adjacent.

The Sabbath school was well attended, and is in a prosperous condition. The English school, taught by Mr. James and his assistant, has sixty pupils, the number to which it is limited. It is well and carefully taught, and is highly prized, and is an efficient agency for good to the community.

The last annual report mentioned the temporary suspension of the Alexandria High School, and that it had afterwards been decided to open it as heretofore. By the time that notice reached Monrovia, the former pupils had been to some extent dispersed, and the health of Mr. Witherspoon was far from being good. It was, therefore, decided not to resume the school till a suitable building could be erected on the St. Paul's river, at the head of tide water, twenty miles from Monrovia. Circumstances were favorable for commencing the building at once. The health of

Rev. James R. Amos and that of his wife had suffered so severely at Niffau, that he was obliged to return to the United States. While waiting for a ship at Monrovia he thoroughly examined the localities at head of tide water on the St. Paul's. His report in favor of this position for the High School agreed with the opinion of the other missionaries in Liberia, as well as the opinions heretofore expressed by the Rev. D. A. Wilson and Rev. Edwin T. Williams, while in service of the Board. The voyage to the United States had restored the health of Mr. Amos, and he was anxious to return to any station in Africa where he could be useful. He is a practical carpenter, and has had experience in various other kinds of work. After full and repeated interviews with him, it was deemed important to place under his direction the building for the High School. He returned to Liberia in November, furnished with supplies that will go far to meet the entire expense of a brick building. He will employ his Sabbaths in preaching at different settlements within reach of the station.

#### HARRISBURG.

There is a small church at this station, in which Mr. Harrison preaches steadily. No additions to its members have been reported for the last year. The Sabbath school is still large, and is doing good. The boys' boarding school consists of twenty scholars, viz: eleven Congo boys, and three Congo girls, three boys and two girls from the Golahs, an aboriginal tribe now included in Liberia, and one boy from the Veys. The school is taught by Mr. Melville, a former pupil of the Alexandria High School. When out of school the pupils are under the care of Mr. Harrison, who takes charge of their lodging, food, and clothing. It is not in a very prosperous condition. Mr. Harrison is now an aged man, and the labor and care required by such an institution are perhaps too great for him. The Alexandria High School will be placed in this neighborhood, and its influence will, when established, be of great service to the boarding school. These youth of the recaptured Africans, as well as the native tribes, are all now peaceably residing at Liberia, under the protection of the laws. Their Christian instruction and their welfare and improvement are proper and important objects for the labor of the missionary.

#### KENTUCKY.

Mr. Erskine has still three places of preaching as heretofore—Clay-Ashland, Caldwell, and Congo Town. The native villages in reach of his station still receive his visits as far as he is able to make them. The number of church members is not reported; eight have been added during the past year. The church at the last dates was sharing richly in a revival of religion, similar to that described at Monrovia. The Sabbath school is reported to be in a prosperous condition.

The English school under J. Deputie has thirty pupils, and is in good operation. It is a great blessing to the place, and its privileges are highly prized by the community.

#### SINOU.

The church at this station has had three additions to its membership, and three have been dismissed to join other churches, leaving sixty remaining, being the same number of members as reported last year. The Sabbath school has fifty-two scholars, and is efficiently and well conducted. The day school under Mrs. Parsons is doing well. The number of pupils is forty, to which the school is limited, or a much higher number would be reported.

Mr. Priest has under his care four Congo and eight Akoo boys. Many of the recaptured Africans, as well as of the native heathen tribes, are settled in the neighborhood. Some of these attend the church and Sabbath school, but they are not regular in their attendance.

#### SETTRA KRU.

The small school is still continued; the pupils are from six to eight, mostly active and promising boys. This a difficult and discouraging field of labor. The men are scattered up and down the coast, at great distances from home, seeking employment in war and merchant vessels. They make fearless and active sailors, and when they make some money they return home to spend it. They are, however, very friendly to the mission, and are much improved in some things, having mostly abandoned the worst of their heathen customs. Formerly the charge of witchcraft was very common, and to drink sasa-wood water was the test of their guilt or innocence. The consequences for the most part were fatal. But for the last five years only two instances of this ordeal have occurred. When they have preaching many of them attend, are well behaved, and attentive hearers. A minister of the Gospel is greatly needed to labor among this active and remarkable people.

#### MOUNT COFFEE.

This station is placed among the natives of the Golah tribe, and is fifty miles east of Monrovia, but within the limits of Liberia. Four recaptured Africans are in Mr. Miller's family, supported by the Board, and eight others for whom he receives some support from the Liberian Government. The native Golahs are numerous, and are very anxious that their children should be received into the boarding school, and the youth are quite willing to labor on the farm for their own support. There are also ten orphan children, whose parents were, one or both, from the United States, who are also most desirous to be received into the mission school. A few of them have been received, increasing the school to twenty. To

take charge of the education of these youth, a competent teacher to assist Mr. Miller is greatly needed, and as soon as the funds of the Board will permit, one will be appointed.

The church consists of seven members, three of whom are scholars from the school, received during the last year. Regular preaching in English is kept up in the forenoon of each Sabbath, and in the afternoon at one or more of the adjacent villages, through an interpreter. A very earnest and encouraging state of feeling exists at the mission and in the neighborhood, in which the school has largely shared; three of the youth united with the church.

#### NIFFAU.

The discouraging state of this station was mentioned in the last annual report. A further trial, however, was made to continue the missionary work among this wicked and unfriendly people. Mr. James R. Amos suffered so severely from fever that he was authorized to leave for the United States. His return to Africa and his employment there have been stated under the station at Harrisburg. Left alone at Niffau, Mr. Thomas H. Amos tried most faithfully to sustain the station by continuing the school, preaching to the people, and visiting them and conversing with them separately. But every aspect of this work was discouraging. Few, and sometimes none, would attend preaching. The boys attended the school when they pleased, and would submit to no control. In the midst of these labors, the health of Mr. Amos suffered severely. In these circumstances it was decided to give up the station, at least for the present. Mr. Amos will return to some place nearer Monrovia. There is abundant room and missionary work for him there. His station will be designated after hearing from himself and the brethren of the mission.

#### CORISCO MISSION.

**EVANGASIMBA.**—Rev. James L. Mackey, Rev. R. Hamill Nassau, M. D., and their wives; Mrs. Georgiana M. McQueen; *Ubengi* and *Ibolo*, teachers.\*

**UGOVI.**—*Andeke*, licentiate preacher; *Andombanene*, teacher.

**ALONGO.**—Rev. Walter H. Clark; *Mackendenge*, teacher.

**Out-stations.**—*ILORI*, in the Corisco Bay—*Ibia*, licentiate preacher; *Bom-bango*, teacher—*HANJE*, in the Kombe tribe—*Jumba*, and at *MEDUMA* in the same tribe, *Yume*, Scripture readers.—*UKAKA*, in the Mbiko tribe—*Ekela*, Scripture reader.

**IN THIS COUNTRY.**—Rev Cornelius De Heer; Mrs. Walter H. Clark.

This mission met with a great loss in the death of the Rev. Wm. Clemens, who departed this life on the 24th of June, while on the

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\* The names of native missionary laborers are in *Italic*.

voyage to this country on a visit. He was a missionary of great devotedness and efficiency, and one whose labors were useful in no ordinary degree. Mrs. Clemens, as was stated in the last report, was here with her friends, and was looking for her husband's arrival, when the sad news of his death reached her. The Rev. C. De Heer arrived on the 22d of August, visiting this country for his health. The Rev. R. Hamill Nassau, M. D., and Miss Mary C. Latta, were united in marriage on the 17th of September. The Rev. C. L. Loomis, M. D., is still in this country, though not calling for any support from the Board.

#### THE CHURCH.

The members of the church live at different stations and out-stations, but meet at Evangasimba for the communion once in three months. The number of communicants reported last year was 82, of whom 74 were natives. Some of these, Mr. Mackey says, "have gone back to their heathen customs, and it became necessary to excommunicate eight of them, and to suspend four more." The report of the station at Evangasimba complains of the want of the religious interest which was manifest among the people two or three years ago, but the presence of the Holy Spirit was not withdrawn. Thirteen hopeful converts were admitted to the church during the year by baptism, of whom six were fruits of seed sown at the out-station at Hanje, and one at that of Illobi; three others were connected with the station at Alongo. The whole number of native communicants at the end of the year was, therefore, 79. Three children were baptised.

The advance of the members of this church in the divine life and in useful labors for Christ, is a subject of deep interest. The preceding statements show that both shade and light are marked in the history of the last year, and this is further shown by Mr. Clark's reference to the character of the communicants at Alongo: "One desideratum in the missionary work, and not at all a secondary one here, is to see some growing up to the stature of men in Christ Jesus, to be patterns and guides to the mass, who cannot but be weak babes in Christ. In this respect there is progress, and decided encouragement in our work, sufficient to call forth the gratitude of all who feel any interest in Christ's cause here."

#### NATIVE MISSIONARY ASSISTANTS.

The Corisco church has already given great encouragement to its friends, by the number of native helpers it has raised up for the service of the mission. Enumerated above are two licentiate preachers, five teachers, and three Scripture readers, or catechists. Of the latter class of assistants, four were reported at the beginning of the year, "of whom one died; one has been released temporarily, another has been dismissed; two have been added." Their work is that of reading the Scriptures to their people, adding

explanations and exhortations, according to their ability, under the supervision of the missionaries. They stand in much need of further instruction and supervision themselves, being but partially educated and inexperienced Christians, and exposed to peculiar temptations. The brethren express much regret that their manifold labors leave them so little time for this part of their work. One of the Scripture readers is spoken of as a candidate for the ministry. The one who died, Belevi, after running well for a season, and doing much good, at length fell into the sin of intemperance, and was dismissed from his post, after patient but apparently useless efforts for his reformation had been made. On his death bed, however, he expressed much penitence.

None of these native brethren appear, as yet, to be called to the pastoral office, nor does the time seem to have come for organizing the native communicants into separate churches at the different stations. The firm planting of the Gospel amongst the people greatly depends on the establishment of such pastoral charges; in every missionary field this is a matter of the greatest moment; but many things have to be considered before measures are taken for this purpose.

#### THE SCHOOLS—WORKS PRINTED IN BENGA.

In the Sabbath schools, 160 scholars are reported; in the boarding schools, 60 boys and 31 girls; in day schools, 50 scholars—nearly all irregular; adults under instruction at the stations, not otherwise enumerated, 10. Some particulars concerning these schools, and also concerning other efforts to spread the Gospel, will be found further on, under the notices of stations.

The Benga language is spoken by the Corisco people, and by some of the people on the mainland. The dialects of several neighboring tribes are so nearly allied to the Benga, that it can readily be used by them. It was reduced to writing by the missionaries a few years ago, and the Gospels of Matthew and Mark have been printed in it, besides a Primer.

The lamented Mr. Clemens expected to supervise the printing of some additional works during his visit to this country. This good purpose has been fulfilled by Mr. De Heer, under whose editing a translation of the Gospel of Luke, and of the book of Genesis, and a part of the book of Exodus, printed by the American Bible Society, a translation of the tract "Come to Jesus," by the American Tract Society, and a small collection of hymns, at the expense of the Board, have been published. The translation of the Scriptures and of the hymns were prepared by the joint labors of the missionaries; that of the tract, by Mr. De Heer.

#### NOTICES OF STATIONS.

At all the stations religious services are maintained, and the

preaching of the Gospel forms a large part of the missionaries' work. These services are attended commonly by small audiences, at Evangasimba, varying from 40 to over 100 persons, and by various degrees of interest, but the word preached will not be in vain.

#### EVANGASIMBA.

Of the day school for boys the report of this station, after referring to their regular attendance, expressed the opinion that such schools will not prosper, until the people feel more deeply the importance of education. The native children have "perfect license, from their birth, to go where they please, and do what they please," and their parents do not yet prize knowledge of books enough to force their attendance at school. Mrs. Mackey has met with gratifying success in collecting in a day school "the girls and women who are the wives of polygamists," having secured the attendance of about fifteen. An hour and a half is spent each day, "in imparting religious instruction to them, and teaching them to read the word of God in their own language."

Mr. Mackey's labors at this station are greatly increased by his being the treasurer of the mission. All the business transactions required in so large a mission, especially in the purchase of supplies of food for the boarding scholars and the mission families, have to be made by means of barter. Money is not in use, but goods are exchanged for what is required—a process consuming much time, and often not a little trying to one's patience. He was able to make excursions on the mainland for preaching, and attempted to reach the Pangwe country in company with a European botanist, but this effort was frustrated by the unfriendly feeling of natives on the border.

Mr. Nassau, Mrs. Queen, and Miss Latta prosecuted their work at Itandaluku, a sub-station of Evangasimba. The girls' boarding school has well repaid the missionaries for their labor and patience in its in-door and out-of-door duties, but for details reference must be made to the station report as published in one of the missionary periodicals. For a time there was much feeling on the subject of religion among the scholars, and three of them seem to retain these impressions. Mr. Nassau's medical skill was often of great service, but he considered it inexpedient to go out among the people in medical practice to any great extent. He could not countenance the *fetich* ceremonies usually employed by the natives in times of sickness.

#### UGOVI.

Mr. De Heer's earnest labors were continued at this station in the former part of the year. Afterwards Andeke was placed here, where he has charge of a boarding school for boys, thirteen in number.

Mr. Nassau preached at this station, Andeke taking the service in his absence. The Sunday school, instruction in the Catechism, and other labors are in Andeke's charge.

#### ALONGO.

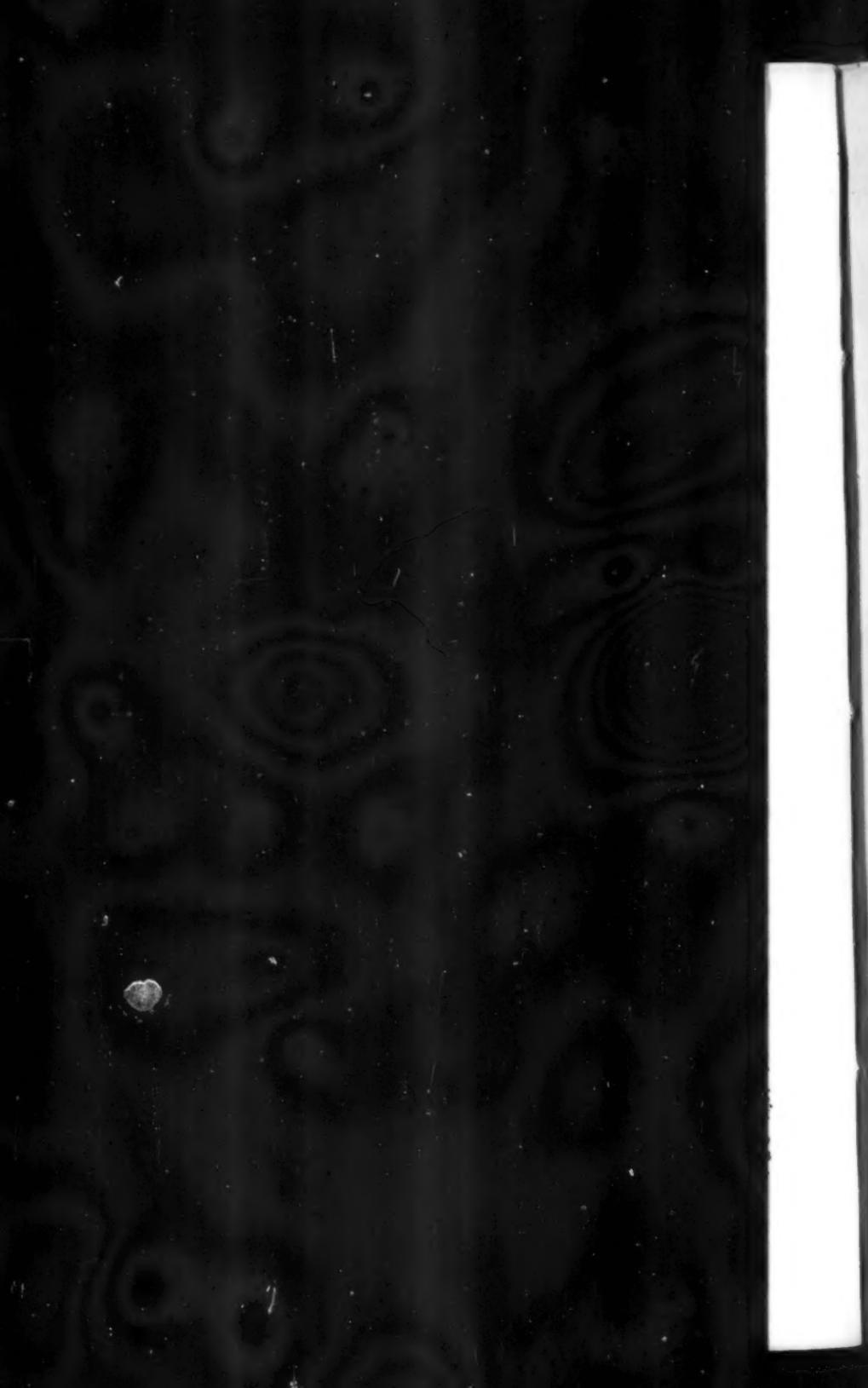
Mr. Clark took the charge of this station in May, after Mr. Clemens left it. The boarding school here contains scholars from seven mainland tribes. Thirty-one scholars were under instruction, and seventeen at the end of the year—of whom nine are communicants, and one is a hopeful inquirer. The five most advanced scholars receive Mr. Clark's special instruction every week-day evening, except Saturday, and they have made good progress—in some cases very marked. The want of sufficient text-books in the native tongue stands in the way of their progress. The attendance on public worship has not been large, but a daily prayer meeting at noon, in Benga, has been kept up with spirit.

#### OUT-STATIONS.

At *Ilobi*, Ibia, the native preacher reports six persons as inquirers, one of whom he regards as a hopeful convert. One person was admitted to the church from this island. The school is small, but not without promise of good influence. Bombango was placed here to assist Ibia in the school, at least for a time. The out-station at *Hanje* among the Kombe people, 50 miles north of Corisco, after being marked by signal blessings from on high, was then marked by hardly less signal decline, resulting from the fall of poor Belevi, the Scripture reader. Towards the latter part of the year, the laborers of Jumbe seemed to be successful in awaking new interest in the Gospel. The native assistant at the out-station of Mavika, on the river Muni, was transferred to the mouth of a small river, Eyo, among the Kombe people, eighteen miles above Hanje; but his health has become too feeble to allow him to attend to his missionary work, though he still lives at that place. Another Scripture reader, Yume, was placed in October at *Medume*, twelve miles still further up the coast, also among the Kombes, where he is meeting with a cordial welcome, and the people attend well to his instructions. *Ukaka*, on the south bank of the Muni, near its mouth, was occupied for a time, but was un supplied at the close of the year, the native helper having been withdrawn for yielding to the temptation of engaging in trade.

The foregoing statements show that much patient labor has been devoted by the brethren to this missionary field, and also that their labour has not been in vain in the Lord. There are discouraging things in their post of duty, particularly the injurious influence of the climate on their health. At the latest advices, in February, most of them had recently suffered from illness induced by this cause. But Corisco is probably more favorable to health than any





place elsewhere accessible. Eventually it will be found practicable to penetrate into the interior of the country, and reach the higher or table land, which will prove to be a healthful region. In the meantime, the church should feel grateful for the good results thus far gained and the good work in progress, and earnest prayer should be offered that nothing may be permitted to hinder further success. Some apprehension exists of interference with the mission through claims of jurisdiction over this part of the African coast, by one or two of the Roman Catholic nations of Europe; but our own Government could not tolerate unjustifiable interference with the peaceful occupation of its citizens, on an island which was never occupied by any foreign power; and it is easy for the Supreme Ruler to ward off the threatening danger.

The committee have appointed a female teacher, who is waiting for an opportunity of going out to Corisco, where she will make her home in the family of her brother, one of the missionaries. Another ordained missionary should be sent to this mission, without delay.

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#### The Episcopal Mission in Liberia.

The Spirit of Missions for July contains communications from Bishop Payne and the Rev. C. C. Hoffman. A convocation of catechists and teachers had been held at Cape Palmas, April 14th. Bishop Payne wrote :

The attendance of catechists and teachers was large; every station was represented except Taboo. Besides Rev. Messrs. Toomey and Jones and Mr. Ferguson, from the high school, we had twenty native catechists, visitors, and teachers. Amongst these were Mr. Francis Allison, some time employed as teacher in the Gaboon Mission, now situated at Gitetabo. He was one of the first pupils of the Mission of the American Board at Cape Palmas, and is now a man of mature character, not far from forty years old. This, of course, must give him much influence in the mission, now that, by God's grace, his eye seems single. Mr. Valentine, visitor from Cavalla, Kinkle of Tebo, Brownell, from Bohlen, and Boyd from Fishtown, with Bedell of this place, and Seton and Potter from Hoffman Station, all seemed to come up in the right spirit to our convocation. Mr. Toomey preached the convocation sermon, after which the Lord's Supper was administered. The missionary meeting was held in the evening. Reports were made by all, and addresses by many. These were not, with a few exceptions, so spirited as usual. Our catechists more and more realize the gravity of the work with which we are charged. Besides, there was the feeling with many, expressed fully by one of the speakers, that all had not been done since last convocation that ought to have been done, nor all to which we then pledged

ourselves. But there was manifested the determination to search and try and see what was wrong, and by God's grace, to amend. And accordingly, on Monday a conference of three or four hours was held, in which there was a free and full expression and confession of feeling and delinquencies in the presence of the Bishop, and a renewed pledge to newness of life and effort. Samuel Boyd was restored to his position as catechist at Fishtown; and was by me, on the following Monday, (yesterday,) after a service with his people, appointed their catechist. Since God has thus blessed us we were fain to do more. Grand Sestros is the largest native town on the Liberian coast, about thirty miles above Fishtown, closely connected by relationship and amity with the Greboes. They come down every month, to meet the steamers, to send their young men to sea, and to receive those who return. Moreover, they frequently come to consult that lying vanity, Bwede Nyema, "the Grand Devil," on the Cavalla river. Why should not we send them the Gospel? Messrs. Toomey, Bedell, or Boyd, in a canoe, can reach them in a day's sail, and as God opens the way, may preach the same blessed Gospel to numerous towns between Grand Sestros and Fishtown. By God's blessing, they will make a beginning this month.

ACTION OF THE CONVOCATION IN RELATION TO CHURCH ORGANIZATION  
IN AFRICA.

The convocation felt called upon to notice and formally express their views of the late Liberian organization. The following resolutions, after free discussion, or rather expression of views, for there seemed only one view, were passed :

1. That the late action of the Liberian clergy, in organizing the General Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia, was hasty and premature.
2. That said organization being effected without the concurrence, and in most cases, without the knowledge of the Liberian churches, can have no authority over those churches until formally approved and accepted by them.
3. That the organization effected at Cape Palmas, in April last, entitled "The General Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church" in Liberia and parts adjacent, uniting, as it did, the counsels and prayers and efforts of ministers, catechists, and teachers, foreign, Liberian, and native, was, in our opinion, best calculated to promote the interests of Christ's cause in this part of Africa.
4. That, entertaining such views, and as the Liberia organization was effected without the concurrence of this convocation, we invite the clergy and churches of Liberia to meet us, according to provision in Article I. of General Convocation, in St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas, in February, 1864.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the clergy of Liberia, and the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

I have written you fully by the English mail for this month, informing you of Messrs. Hoffman's and Auer's departure for Liverpool. I am the only one to administer the Lord's Supper now at Cape Palmas.

In weakness, in strength, in sorrow, in joy, in fearfulness, in confidence, because in Christ, very truly your brother and fellow-laborer in the church militant.

The Superintendent, the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, of the Cape Palmas and adjoining stations, after having embarked for the United States in the brig Palmas, was detained a little by head winds. Having alluded to several persons by whom the places of himself and family would be supplied, Mr. Hoffman adds:

Thus providentially our places would be supplied. Besides this, as Mr. and Mrs. Miles have not yet arrived, the charge of the Asylum has been placed in the hands of Mrs. M. A. Cassell, a lady residing at Cape Palmas, a member of our church, and one in whose Christian character and ability to direct the institution we have the greatest confidence. Thus God unexpectedly, and in ways unlooked for, has supplied our places during our unexpected absence.

The office of Treasurer has been accepted by the Hon. J. T. Gibson, the senior warden of St. Mark's Church. Notwithstanding all these providential circumstances, the Superintendent cannot leave without the deepest sorrow, and with the sincere hope of a speedy return.

We sail in the brig Palmas for Liverpool; we left Cape Palmas this morning; a contrary wind detains us, and enables me to write my report from Rocktown, where the convocation will meet in a few days.

I earnestly hope the Lord may be present to bless with his presence and spirit the approaching meeting of the convocation. I exhort the teachers and catechists, especially those who have been under my care, to zeal and faithfulness in the Lord's work; and that God's blessing may still rest upon their labors, and especially be with his servant, our Bishop, is the prayer of yours faithfully in Christ.—*Ib.*

Late from Liberia.

FROM PRESIDENT STEPHEN A. BENSON

*To the Corresponding Secretary:*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

April 9, 1863.

REV. DEAR SIR: I received by the last mail your favor of 28th January, concerning resolutions of the Board of Directors, which I have duly perused. I regret to find that letters and papers from the United States bring lamentable news of the effusion of blood, and the little prospect of a speedy termination of the present state of affairs. This is the United States day of sore trial. I hope and believe Divine Providence will sustain and give success ultimately to the cause of justice, humanity, and freedom, after both sections shall have been sufficiently punished. Our sympathy is greatly enlisted in behalf of the Federal Government. I hope President Lincoln will be abundantly sustained in the policy he has hitherto enunciated. I have heard of the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate, between that and this country. It is, I trust, but a prelude to more important negotiations not far in the distance. I am unusually busy this year closing up the business of my administration. It gives me double duty. We have been looking in vain for immigrants for the Finley settlement.

The receptacle at the Sinoe Falls (Government) will also be completed in about two months more, I think. Matters are moving encouragingly prosperous, agriculture on the increase. More than two millions of bricks have been made within the last four months on the St. Paul's alone; made by citizens mostly for their own dwellings. I expect to leave for Cape Mount to-morrow or next day, to arrange so that our people there may have their farms up in the country. I expect immediately after my return to visit the leeward counties on my last official visit for the term, and will likely be absent from four to six weeks, as I wish to get everything straightened.

I am, sir, yours,  
Very respectfully,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

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FROM REV. B. R. WILSON TO THE SAME.

MONROVIA, April 11, 1863.

VERY DEAR BROTHER: I have for a long time desired to write to you, but from various causes I have neglected to do so.

The state of affairs in your Government have given me a great deal of pain and sorrow of heart; even at the present time I am at a loss to know what to say. I have earnestly prayed for peace,

but it seems as though our prayers are not heard, though I am still hoping and praying for a better state of things. Every thinking man in our Government have deeply sympathized with you and yours, and are hoping to see a day of peace. As to myself, I am now enjoying excellent health, though my health failed in 1860 from over exertion in traveling and preaching among the natives in the interior, and exposure, which one is compelled to encounter who undertakes such work. I was compelled to retire from active service in the church for about two years. Having recovered my health the latter part of 1861; I have again resumed my public labors in the church.

We are gradually incorporating the natives both in Church and State ; they are filling places of magistrates and jurymen in the Government; and in the church, as ministers. At our last annual conference we received two of our native brethren into full connection as traveling preachers, and they are doing honor to our cause ; each of them are now operating among their own tribes. Thus we see under God the great design of Divine Providence in planting this colony on the western coast of Africa is being accomplished. Not only in our church but in other Christian denominations there are native brethren preaching and teaching, and doing active service in all departments ; and to every discerning eye it is apparent that a great revival of the work of God among this people is not far distant. Great improvements are now going on in sugar planting and coffee planting, and in every respect our internal operations are on the improvement.

We are now at peace with all the native tribes by which we are surrounded, and have been for nearly two years, though they continue to war among themselves.

We hear nothing of slaves on our coasts at the present time, and it is to be hoped that this miserable traffic will speedily cease.

It is strange to learn that there are those among our colored friends in the United States up to the present time inquiring in relation to the resources, and the advantages of emigrating to Liberia. After so many years' intercourse to and from this country, and the frequent visits of reliable citizens, I think our brethren ought to be satisfied in the United States, that Liberia is the home of our race. However unwilling they may be to acknowledge this truth, it will be seen in the order of Divine Providence clearly.

From a multitude of responsibilities I have written you in haste.

I remain your humble servant,

B. R. WILSON.

[Aug.,

FROM REV. JOHN SEYS TO THE SAME.

MONROVIA, May 1, 1863.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: The sailing of the brig *Ann* of New York affords me a favorable opportunity for resuming our former correspondence, always so pleasing to me, and sending you a few lines.

You will be pleased to hear that notwithstanding Mr. Hanson, the United States Commercial Agent, and myself have both had several attacks of fever, that we are now quite restored. This gentleman, one of the excellent of the earth, resides with me, and it is no small alleviation to the deprivations attendant on the absence of all my family to have the company, sympathy, and Christian association of such a friend. It is not unlikely that Mrs. Hanson may be a passenger on board your ship, which I presume sails to-day from Baltimore, to join her husband here, thus affording no small acquisition to our limited family circle.

In many respects Liberia is on the onward march to improvement and progress. Agriculture has received a wonderful impulse. The lectures and efforts otherwise of our friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. Morris, of Philadelphia, to increase the culture of coffee in Liberia, will be felt for generations to come. His statistical reliable proofs that in the Brazils, coffee cultivation has far exceeded the diamond trade in its pecuniary results, openes the eyes of the farmers here to renewed effort.

The Liberia college is doing finely. Our mutual and esteemed friend, its President, Hon. J. J. Roberts, has set a most noble example to the faculty, by moving out with his family, and residing most of the time in the college buildings, and surely a more commodious, cool, healthful and desirable residence is not to be found on this coast, if at all within the tropics. The Rev. Mr. Stokes, having charge of the preparatory department, also resides on the premises.

I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS.

We have also a few lines from C. L. De RANDAMIE, agent of the Society, at Grand Bassa, to Rev. William McLain, D. D., the Financial Secretary, dated Boston, July 27, 1863.

The writer says: "I take the liberty to inform you that I arrived in this country about a fortnight ago, in the bark *J. J. Philbrick*, direct from Bassa, leaving that place on the 8th of June. At the time I left, the Receptacle at Finley was being vigorously prosecuted towards completion. I feel confident that by this time it has been finished, as emigrants are expected for that place by the 'M. C. Stevens.' "

"I have appointed a Mr. Marshall Allen to act in my stead as agent, for whose action I hold myself responsible to the Society, feeling confident that he will follow in my steps, which I hope hitherto have been satisfactory. Mr. Warner has been elected President by a great majority."

HON. DANIEL WARNER, PRESIDENT ELECT.

By the regular West African mail steamer to Liverpool, intelligence from Liberia has been received at the Colonization office, Philadelphia, to the middle of May. President Benson had been gratified by a visit to the settlements on St. Paul's river, and at the rapid improvements of the people in industrial pursuits. Governor Blackall, of Sierra Leone, had spent some days at Monrovia, for the purpose of settling the boundary line between the colony and Liberia. No satisfactory conclusion was attained. A preparatory department has been added to Liberia college, and the Rev. Eli Stokes placed in charge. We copy with pleasure from the Press, the brief but just notice from the pen of W. Copinger, Esq., of the Hon. Daniel Warner, the President elect of Liberia :

The life, character, abilities, and services of the President elect are such as to command the respect of all men. He was born on Hookstown road, Baltimore, Maryland, April 19, 1815, and was sent to school until he learned to spell in words of four syllables, in the old Thomas Dilworth spelling-book. His father obtained his freedom just one year before Daniel was born, and removed, with all his family, to the then feeble settlement of Monrovia, arriving there by the brig Oswego, May 24, 1823. Daniel was promptly put to a school, conducted, among others, by George R. McGill and Rev. John Rexsey; helped his father at shingle drawing, and made several trips, for trading purposes, along the Liberian sea-board. Such was Lott Cary's estimate of his capacity and ripe judgment that he appointed him one of the three commissioners to the native chiefs of Digby.

In 1838, Mr. Warner was quartermaster to the troops despatched under Col. J. J. Roberts to Little Bassa. In the following year he was sailingmaster of the Government schooner Euphrates, and assisted in the demolition of a notorious slave factory near the same place. In 1840 he was appointed captain of the Government vessel Campbell, which he resigned to accept the position of Collector of Customs of the Liberian Commonwealth, and to engage in a general commission business, which he has since prosecuted with success and spotless integrity.

Mr. Warner has devoted much of his time and talents to his country, and the promotion of the best interests of his race. Elected a Representative in 1847, he was chosen Speaker to the House of the first Legislature of the Republic. Since then he has been Mayor of the City of Monrovia, and twice Secretary of State—1848-'50, and 1855-'58. In 1859 and 1861, he was elected Vice President, and is now elevated to the highest office within the gift of his appreciating countrymen.

Mr. Warner is of unadulterated African blood, of good personal appearance, sagacious, patient, industrious, and honest, and high-minded in all his dealings. He is a man of self-reliance and fixed purposes, and of rare native genius. He has honorably served in the navy and militia of Liberia, successfully engaged in trade and commerce, acceptably filled offices of high responsibility, writes good prose and poetry, has been an active local preacher in the Methodist Church for upwards of twenty years, and though he never saw a vessel constructed, he planned his own ship-yard, and built some of the largest craft navigating the waters of Western Africa. Mr. Warner has not been out of Liberia since his arrival, in 1823, and his case illustrates the capacity of the race, when placed in circumstances favorable to their development, and proves Liberia to be the only country where the black man's powers and faculties have free scope and opportunity.

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#### DEATH AND CHARACTER OF REAR-ADMIRAL FOOTE.

The New York Post of June 27th says:

"Rear-Admiral Andrew H. Foote died at the Astor House, in this city, shortly after ten o'clock last evening. Since Wednesday last it had been apparent that the illness which had prostrated him must soon result fatally, and from that time forward he was closely attended by his relatives and friends. His last moments were full of peace and hope.

"Admiral Foote was distinguished for consistency and worth as a Christian no less than for his courage and indomitable energy as an officer. Never flinching in the face of danger; braving the storm of battle as coolly as though shot and shell were harmless as paper pellets, he faced with the same resolution every temptation of the service, carrying with him on every deck he trod the religious principles which made his life everywhere conspicuous for purity and beauty—compelling even the dissolute to respect his character, and by that very fact, making every man under him solicitous to earn his approval. Men have never fought in this war under the eye of any chief more bravely than Foote's men fought under his eye on the Cumberland and Tennessee.

"He has displayed considerable literary ability in a series of papers on Japan, which country he was among the first to visit. On the vital issue of

the country his patriotic sentiments were well known as strongly opposed to slavery. Several valuable essays from his pen have appeared against the slave trade at home and abroad, the result of his faithful services on the coast of Africa.

"In his death the country loses a strong arm and loyal heart, and the navy one of the brightest names that ever shed luster on its annals. But the memory of such a man will ever be green in the hearts of a grateful posterity."

The Attorney General Bates said, in a late address at the launching of the gunboat Winnebago, Admiral Foote is dead, but he still lives in the hearts of his countrymen. He who possessed in his own person more of the excellence of human nature than I remember ever to have seen in any one man, beloved by all his subordinates, from the first officer down to the lowest sailor, beloved and mourned by all outsiders, and feared only by the enemies of his country. Under his command it was that the efficacy and power of these instruments of war, turned out some from this yard and some from others, turned the tide of battle in this whole war.

It is our duty and pleasure to notice briefly here the deep interest long cherished by Admiral Foote in the cause of African Colonization, and the valuable work given by him to the country in 1854, under the title of "Africa and the American Flag." The work grew out of his observations, while commanding of the brig Perry on the African coast, in connection with our squadron for the suppression of the slave trade. In his introductory remarks, the excellent author says: "To illustrate the importance of this squadron, the relations which its operations bear to American interests, and to the rights of the American flag; its effects upon the condition of Africa in checking crime, and preparing the way for the introduction of peace, prosperity, and civilization, is the primary object of this work." Having presented many facts in the progress of the African slave trade, and the first planting of freedom and Christianity upon her shores, Commander Foote pronounced at that time, in 1854, Liberia to be firmly established.

"The country is now in a condition to receive as many emigrants as the United States can send. To the colored man who regards the highest interest of his children; to young men of activity and enterprise, Liberia affords the strongest attractions.

"We would not join in any attempt to crush the aspirations of any class of men in this country. But it is an actual fact, whatever may be thought of it, that here the colored man has never risen to that position, which every one should occupy among his fellows. For suppose the wishes of the philanthropist towards him to be fully accomplished—secure him his political rights; unfetter him in body and intellect; cultivate him in taste even; then

while nominally free, he is still in bondage; for freedom must also be the prerogative of the white, as well as of the black man, and the white man must likewise be left free to form his most intimate social relations; and he is not, and never has been disposed, in this country, to unite himself with a caste, marked by so broad a distinction as exists between the two races. The testimony on these two points of those who have had abundant advantages for observation, has been uniform and conclusive. For the colored man himself, then for his children, Liberia is an open city of refuge. He there may become a freeman not only in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

"Liberia has strong claims upon Christian aid and sympathy. Its present and prospective commercial advantages to our country, will far counterbalance the amount appropriated by private benevolence in planting and aiding the colony and the Republic. Its independence ought to be acknowledged by the United States. This, according to the opinion of President Roberts, would not imply the necessity of diplomatic correspondence, while the moral and political effects would be beneficial to both parties. England, by early acknowledging the independence of Liberia, and cultivating a good understanding with its Government and people, has greatly subserved her own commercial interest, while responding to the call of British philanthropy."

The volume to which we refer, contains many interesting facts in the cruise of the Perry on the African coast, and exhibits the just and earnest activity of her commander against the slave trade, and his interest in whatever appeared to promote success in the colonization and civilization of the African race. About this time, the Yorktown, Commander Bell, captured the American bark Pons, with 896 slaves on board, which were subsequently landed at Monrovia. The Perry proceeded repeatedly far down the coast, seized and sent home the American slave ship Martha, subsequently condemned; ascertained much in regard to the slave trade; conferred with British naval officers in regard to the best method for its prevention, and vindicated with all Christian courtesy the rights of the American flag, and the determination of our country that it should not cover with impunity the most odious traffic.

We copy here a few sentences from this work, indicating the just views cherished towards Africa by Admiral Foote:

"Strange and frightful maladies have been engendered by the cruelties perpetrated within the hold of a slaver. If any disease affecting the human constitution were brought there, we may be sure that it would be nursed into mortal vigor in these receptacles of filth, corruption, and despair. Crews have been known to die by the fruit of their own crime, and leave ships almost helpless. They have carried the scourge with them. The coast fever of Africa, bad enough where it has its birth, came in these vessels, and

has assumed, perhaps, a permanent abode in the western regions of the world. No fairer sky or healthier climate were there on earth than in the beautiful bay, and amid the grand and picturesque scenery of Rio de Janeiro and Brazil. But it became a haunt of slavers, and the dead of Africa floated on the glittering waters, and were tumbled upon the sands of its harbor. The shipping found, in the hot summer of 1849, that death had come with the slavers. Thirty or forty vessels were lying idly at their anchors, for their crews had mostly perished. The pestilence swept along the coast of that empire with fearful malignity.

"Cuba for the same crime met the same retribution. Cargoes of slaves were landed to die, and brought the source of their mortality ashore, vigorous and deadly. The fever settled there in the beginning of 1853, and came to our country, as summer approached, in merchant vessels from the West Indies. At New Orleans, Mobile, and other places it spread desolation, over which the country mourned. Let it be remembered that it is never even safe to disregard crime."

"Civilized Governments are now very generally united in measures for the suppression of the slave trade. The court of Africa is rapidly closing against it. The American and English colonies secure a vast extent of sea-coast against its revival. Christian missions, at many points, are inculcating the doctrines of Divine truth, which, by its power upon the hearts of men, is the antagonist to such cruel unrighteousness."

"The increase of commerce, and the advance of Christian civilization, will undoubtedly, at no distant date, render a naval force for the suppression of the African slave trade unnecessary; but no power having extensive commerce ought ever to overlook the necessity of a naval force on that coast. The Secretary of the Navy, it is to be hoped, has, in his recent report, settled the question as to the continuance of the African squadron."

"A returning of recaptured slaves, instructed and civilized, to the lands which gave them birth, has taken place. Some hundreds passed by Lagos, and were assailed and plundered. Some hundreds passed by Badagry, and were welcomed with kind treatment. The one occurrence reminded them of African darkness, obduracy and crime; the other of the softening and elevating effects which Christianity strives to introduce. They have gone to establish Christian churches, and have established them there. Such things we are sure have been reported far in the interior, and Christianity now stands contrasted with Mohammedanism, as being the deliverer, while the latter is still the enslaver. The report must also have gone over the whole broad intertropical continent, that Christian nations have joined together for African deliverance; and that for purposes so high the race of Africa has returned from the west, and by imitation of western policy and religion, is establishing a restorative influence on their own shores."

"There has thus been presented a view of Africa and of its progress, as far as its condition and advancement have had any relation to our country

and its flag. How far its growth in civilization has been dependent on the efforts of America has been illustrated; and how essentially the naval interference of the United States has contributed to this end, has been made evident. It cannot escape notice that this progress must in the future depend on the same means and the same efforts. Our own national interests, being those of a commercial people, require the presence of a squadron. Under its protection commerce is secure, and is daily increasing in extent and value.

"It is impossible to say how lucrative this commerce may ultimately become. That the whole African coast should assume the aspect of Liberia, is, perhaps, not an unreasonable expectation. That Liberia will continue to grow in wealth and influence, is not improbable. There is intelligence among its people, and wisdom and energy in its councils. There is no reason to believe that this will not continue. Its position makes it an agricultural community. Other lands must afford its manufactures and its traders. There will, therefore, ever be on its shores a fair field for American enterprise."

"The reduction or annihilation of the slave trade is opening the whole of these vast regions to science and legal commerce. Let America take her right share in them. 't is throwing wide the portals of the continent for the entrance of Christian civilization. Let our country exert its full proportion of this influence; and thus recompence to Africa the wrongs inflicted upon her people, in which hitherto all nations have participated."

On two occasions the American Colonization Society was honored by the presence of Admiral Foote at its anniversary meetings as a delegate and counsellor, in the winter of 1855, and at the last meeting of the Institution. Prompt, and disposed at all times to give his aid to all patriotic and religious institutions, he addressed the Society on both occasions in a very impressive and earnest manner, commanding Liberia to the patronage of the nation, and to the favorable thought of all freemen of color who aspired to a position of honor, dignity, and happiness for their race. To him Liberia appeared the land especially chosen by Providence as the home of the descendant of Africa.

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#### DEATH OF THE HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN, OF KENTUCKY.

This eminent Senator has descended to the tomb. He had arrived at an advanced age, and slept peacefully at his home in Frankfort, after a life of high endeavor for the Union and glory of his country. He stood for many years side by side with the illustrious men Clay, Webster, Benton, and Calhoun, who so long shone in the Senate, contributing his full share to the reputation of their debates. The able statesman, the eloquent orator is silent, and those who may wish his views had been somewhat more enlarged in his last years, cannot doubt his candor, patriotism, or integrity. He was a sincere friend, a Vice President, and eloquent advocate of this Society.

[From the Friend, copied from a London paper.]  
CAPACITY OF THE NEGRO RACE.

It is really marvellous how, at this juncture, the old allegations which have been made against the mental equality of the negro with the white race, so ripe during the struggle for emancipation, and which one would think had been completely disproved, are revived, to justify the keeping of that race in bondage, just as if, were the allegations correct, they could possibly afford any pretext for subverting and keeping it in subjection. Were such a doctrine once admitted, in extenuation of slaveholding, where, we venture to ask, would be the limitation? It may be as well, under these circumstances, to reproduce some very recent evidence bearing on the question we have referred to.

*To the Editor of the (London) Daily News:*

BIDA NUPE, CENTRAL AFRICA, Jan. 14, 1862.

Sir : Having been cut off from all communication with the outer world for nearly two years, I only lately received the Daily News and other periodicals for the latter months of 1859, and 1860; and this must account for the late appearance of the present letter. In an account of an American meeting where the subject of slavery was introduced, one of the speakers asserted, as an argument in its favor, that the intellect of Africans is inferior to that of white races. The name "African" is of wide application, and includes many races, but as regards one among them to which this term is frequently confined—viz : the negro—having now lived among them for nearly five years, and had constant daily opportunities of observation, I have no hesitation in contradicting the statement. The intellect of the negro races is uncultivated, and untried to any great extent, but I feel certain that when duly developed it will be found in no respect inferior. It certainly has its peculiarities, as that of every race has, as may be seen on comparing a Russian with a Dane, a German w'ith a Spaniard, or, in our own islands, on contemplating the reflecting, progressive Anglo-Saxon with the impulsive, un'hinking Celt.

Could the American speaker see the the king of the country from which I am now writing, I believe he would change his opinion. Could he see the amount of business he daily gets through, the manner in which he rules his kingdom, how he manages the various races of his subjects, his ideas of justice, his acquaintance with every detail, he would be compelled to acknowledge that at least one African was a man of intellect. I have mentioned him as being near to me, he first occurring to my recollection, but I could, were it necessary, adduce many other instances. Among my followers i have representatives of some seven or eight distinct tribes, and I have found no difficulty in teaching them any trade or art, and I have now among them many whom I can implicitly trust. About nine months ago, I rescued a little girl about eight or nine years old from some slave-dealers; she belonged to a very rude tribe, and when I first received her, she was rather wild-looking and savage. Since that time she has, by merely a little care being paid

to her, quite altered her habits and appearance, and is quite reconciled to our semi-civilized life. She has acquired one rather difficult language, the Nupe, and is now fast progressing with another, the Hausa; and this, remember, is the progress of a mere child, of unpromising antecedents, in nine months.

In another of your numbers, a correspondent, writing on the subject of the West Indies, asserts, on the authority of Barth, Richardson, and Livingstone, that the African races are incapable of steady, continuous labor. I do not so read Dr. Barth's account, while Dr. Livingstone's remarks apply to tribes of the Kaffre, and not to the negro race. My own observations, made during lengthened residences, often of several months, in various places, lead me to an opposite result. Wherever I have been, I have found the bulk of the population steadily pursuing their occupations, from day to day, and from week to week, whether as traders, agricultural labores, hunters, or fishermen; and as far as I can learn, they go on so for years, if not interrupted by sickness or war. Of course, their labor is not that of an English or Scotch workman; the climate is different, and more exhausting, nor do either the culture or the means of living require such exertions. Here, in Nupe, the farm laborer proceeds to his daily work at daylight, and never returns till afternoon, possibly not till after 4 P. M. The Yomba race is noted above all for love of money, and Yombans daily follow the pursuit of gain and the hoarding up of wealth as eagerly and as keenly and unceasingly as Jews are held to do among us. I have among my followers men whose daily work would not be found fault with in England, especially those from Gbari, a country east from Nupe.

In conclusion, allow me to express my conviction that any real advance in Central Africa must be attempted, not by emigration of bodies of men from the United States or the West Indies, for negroes who have been brought up in these countries are essentially foreigners, and are less able to adapt themselves to the customs of the land of their forefathers than Englishmen are. It must be effected rather by the more individual exertions of white traders, and others personally interested in the country, and by the labors of practical missionaries, such as many whom I could name, as distinguished from the mere doctrinal and preaching missionary. With such an essentially trading race as the negro is, legitimate commerce is the true remedy for this destructive slave trade, and it is, I firmly believe, the precursor and pioneer of civilization and of Christianity.

I am, sir, &c.,

WILLIAM BALFOUR BAIKIE.

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#### West Coast of Africa—The Slave Trade.

An African mail steamer arrived at Liverpool, brings late dates from the west coast. Trade at Lagos was almost entirely suspended on account of internal wars. The region back of Lagos is very populous, comprising the walled city of Abbeokuta, and several others nearly as large, but the constant warfare between the tribes forbids any progress toward civilization.

It was formerly believed that these wars were prosecuted with the object of securing captives for the slave trade, but the cessation of this traffic seems to exert no appreciable influence; the sanguinary disposition manifests itself as before.

Hostilities still continue between the Egbas and the Ibadans. The King of Dahomey and his army on the 7th of March were reported to be within nine hours' march from Abbeokuta, so that the attack upon that town may take place at any time. The Egbas ought certainly to gain the day, as they have every advantage. Abbeokuta is strongly blockaded, and contains upwards of 80,000 inhabitants, while it is extremely doubtful if Dahomey's entire attacking force musters 8,000, including the celebrated corps of Amazons.

Commodore Wilmot, an English officer, who recently visited the King of Dahomey, describes Amazons as being a very fine body of women, in the prime of life. They are capital shots with rifle or musket, and the discipline in their corps is very strict. They are not allowed to marry, and when one appears separately in the streets, a bellman walks in advance of her; this is a signal for the people to retire inside their houses until she has passed.

One of the most disgusting and cruel cases of slavery ever known on the west coast of Africa occurred last month. On the 26th of January a very fast and splendid little fore-and-aft American built schooner of 120 tons, commanded and manned by Spaniards, ran into some port on the south coast, and there embarked 542 slaves. After being out only fourteen days, she got short of water, and put into Annabon (one of the South Atlantic islands) for a fresh supply. On the 9th of February, Her Majesty's ship *Brisk*, Captain Luce, ran into this place for a similar purpose. The schooner being suspicious looking, was boarded, and was immediately made a prize of and sent to Sierra Leone, in charge of Lieutenant Richard Evans. So many human beings were stowed in a small vessel, which was only 4½ feet between decks, running short of water, and fed upon bad rice, dysentery broke out among them, and from the date of the embarkation to the date of her seizure, 180 fell victims to the complaint, and from the 9th of February to the 10th of March, the date of her arrival in Sierra Leone, 98 more died. The landing took place on the 11th. Such a fearful sight as those emaciated and deplorable looking beings presented was never before witnessed. That day six more died, making the total number of deaths 284 (more than half.) The survivors are now in the slave depot at Kissy, where they will be kept until such time as they are strong, and well enough to hire themselves out as servants or to emigrate.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.—The latest news from Liberia is of a gratifying character. The college is going on prosperously; the farmers are very busy, and are enlarging their plantations of sugar and coffee; a bark had just cleared from Sierra Leone for New York, with twenty-six thousand gallons of palm oil, and large shipments of coffee and sugar. A commission had met at Monrovia to determine the northwestern boundary of Liberia. At Cape Palmas there is a great deal of enterprise; the vacant town lots have been put under cultivation, and farming is to be undertaken on a more extensive scale. From Cape Coast Castle we learn that there is a serious misunderstanding between the King of Ashantee and the English. A sharp conflict occurred in June, in which the English were worsted.

AFRICA.—A letter before us from Africa, and written by a native Christian, educated by the greatly lamented Ann Wilkins, is very expressive of an affectionate remembrance of her former care taker: "I am thankful to her in these days of my widowhood (she is now the widow of a physician) for the example she set before me of patience and godliness, and for all her instruction."

[Aug., 1833.]

## RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

*From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1863.*

## MAINE.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$114,) viz:  
*Portland*—Cash, Dana & Co., \$10 each. Hon. E. Shipley, Hon. Joseph Howard, E. Steel, H. J. Libbey, S. Myrick, J. H. Perley, Mrs. P. Cummings, \$5 each. Charles Davis, Deblois & Jackson, H. B. Hart, J. Maxwell, Oliver Gerrish, \$3 each S. C. Strout, H. J. Robinson, Dr. Israel T. Dana, Samuel Sweetser, \$2 each. J. C. Brooks, Cash, E. Webster, A. R. Mitchell, C. Staples, H. C. Barnes, J. G. Tolford, \$1 each. Miscellaneous, \$15. **100 00**  
*Saco*—Hon. Philip Eastman, Hon. Tristan Jordan, \$5 each. Hon. E. R. Wiggin, \$3. E. P. Burnham, Esq., \$1..... **14 00**

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Greenfield*—Rev. D. Goodhue, balance of \$30 to constitute him a life member.. **10 00**

## RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$75,) viz:  
*Newport*—Mrs. Dr. Thayer, \$15. Isaac P. Hazard, J. H. Calvert, \$10 each. R. J. Arnold, Samuel Engs, Mrs. Caroline King, G. G. King, J. T. Bush, Benj. Finch, \$5 each. Miss Ellen Townsend, \$3. Mrs. C. Tompkins, P. Simmons, \$2 each. Mrs. William Guild, W. A. Clark, Rev. C. H. Malcolm, \$1 each. **75 00**

## CONNECTICUT.

*New Haven*—Legacy of Wm. Bostwick, deceased, late of New Haven, received from his executor, John P. Crosby, \$1,000, less discount for pre-payment, bearing interest for 10 months and 18 days, \$53 ... ..... **947 00**  
 By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$92;) *Stamford*—R. Swartwout, T. Davenport, \$10 each. Geo.

## RECEIPTS.

[Aug., 1833.]

Elder, J. Furgerson, Friend,	
\$5 each. Mrs. Geo. Brown,	
N. E. Adams, \$3 each.	
Mrs. T. Davenport, Edw.	
Gay, Mrs. James Betts, \$2 each. Mrs. M. E. Rogers,	
\$1 .....	<b>48 00</b>
<i>Greenwich</i> —Lyman Mead, Miss Sarah Mead, Augustus Mead, \$10 each. Oliver Mead, \$5. Thomas A. Mead, \$4. Mrs. Jonas Mead, Jos. Brush, es. \$1... <b>41 00</b>	
<i>Norwich</i> —E. O. Abbot.....	<b>3 00</b>
	<b>92 00</b>

## NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$93.76.)  
*Freehold*—Collection in Village Presbyterian Church, \$18 11. Collection in M. E. Church, \$10..... **28 11**  
*Basking Ridge*—Collection in Presbyterian Ch., \$25 68, in part to constitute Rev. J. C. Rankin a life member..... **25 65**  
*Jersey City*—Collection in Trinity M. E. Church, \$40, \$30 of which to constitute their pastor, Rev. R. L. Dashiell, a life member .... **40 00**  
**93 76**

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington City*—Dr. L. A. Edwards, by Mr. Ballantyne..... **5 00**  
 Miscellaneous..... **1,323 25**

## FOR REPOSITORY.

<i>MASSACHUSETTS</i> —Cambridge—Chas. Vaughn, to May, 1866, \$5. <i>East Temple</i> —Rev. H. Satchell, \$1	<b>6 00</b>
<i>CONNECTICUT</i> —Hubbardstown—Mrs. Bennett Potter, for 1863.....	<b>1 00</b>
Total Repository.....	<b>7 00</b>
Donations .....	<b>389 76</b>
Legacies.....	<b>947 00</b>
Miscellaneous .....	<b>1,323 25</b>
Aggregate .....	<b>2,667 01</b>

AUG 21 1863

